Equal Rights

VOL. XV, No. 42
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1929

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Times Wide World.

National Woman's Party Observes 114th Anniversary of the Birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Equal Rights pioneer, by placing a wreath on her statue which stands in the crypt of the Capitol. Mrs. Harvey Wiley, member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, is shown placing the wreath on the statue of Mrs. Stanton, which stands with those of Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott, the three Equal Rights pioneers. On the right is Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor.

Equal Rights

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of the
National Woman's Party
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Baltimore, Md.
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Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
Foreign Subscription, $2.50

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Annual Dues	$10.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

Honor Mrs. Pankhurst's Memory

WE PRESENT herewith to our readers an open letter from Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Invitations for the Mrs. Pankhurst Memorial Meeting, to be held in Washington, D. C., on December 8 as a part of the program of the National Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party.

Mrs. Rogers desires that the invitation to be present at the Memorial Meeting should be extended to all American women who participated in the woman suffrage campaign in this country. To this end we request the co-operation of our readers. Please make known the advent of the Memorial as widely as you can and extend the invitation to send representatives to all the women's organizations that you can reach.

Mrs. Rogers' letter follows:

"A memorial service in honor of Mrs. Pankhurst will be held on Sunday, December 8, at three o'clock in the Capitol, at Washington, D. C. It will be given under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, but all women are asked to attend and pay tribute to a great woman. We especially invite those who upheld her during the struggle for woman suffrage. To her, more than to any one other woman, we owe the winning of the vote—that tremendous elevation in the status of English and American women. Women have still a long road to travel before they win equality in laws and customs. We believe this memorial service will be an influence towards that goal. Will you help? First—and most important—by going to Washington. It will pay a debt, and will uplift your spirit. It will be a gathering of old friends and co-workers that you will not want to miss. Secondly, by giving your name for our list of women who wish to honor Mrs. Pankhurst's work for suffrage. Thirdly, by contributing money for the expenses.

"We must make the occasion a beautiful one. The purple, white and green flag of the Women's Social and Political Union, sent from England, will lead the procession."

Daughters of the Pioneers

IT is more than a coincidence that two members of the National Woman's Party should have won the *Pictorial Review* annual award for the most distinctive achievement made by an American woman through individual effort in the field of art, industry, literature, drama, education, science or sociology.

Dr. Florence R. Sabin, the winner of this year's award, and Eva Le Gallienne, the winner of the award two years ago, would at the outset appear to present only a study in contrasts. Dr. Sabin has devoted her life to the service of science; working in the remote realm of the laboratory, she has blazed new trails through the unknown, and in the sanctuary of hard work, she has found happiness.

Eva Le Gallienne, on the other hand, has devoted her life to the drama; in the full glare of publicity, in the seething maelstrom of theatrical production, she has spelled out life, letter by letter, in a way that satisfies her soul. It is the difference between the spotlight and the cloister, between the song of the great city and the silence of the unending hills.

And yet between Dr. Sabin and Miss Le Gallienne there is a bond that unites them in a general fellowship with one another and with all the great women whose names Time has written down. This bond is a belief in women and incidentally in themselves. Both Dr. Sabin and Miss Le Gallienne approached their work in the beginning uninhibited by the idea that there were things that women could not do. Perhaps it was their great sincerity, which is the hall-mark of all lasting effort, or perhaps it was the star under which each was born; at all events they both escaped the obsession of their sex. They were free spirits and they had a goal.

Thus in the natural order of things they became members of the Woman's Party. They believed in women, and the Woman's Party was putting this belief into action; they cast in their lots.

Daughters of the Pioneers they both are, vindicating the faith that itself gave birth to their opportunities. In their turn ready to pay their debt to the women of the past as well as to share their mantle with the women of the future; Daughters of the Pioneers and proud of their kinship with the Equal Rights movement.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

ON the 114th anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, November 12, members of the National Woman's Party paid a tribute to her pioneer work for Equal Rights, laying a wreath on her statue in the group of Equal Rights Pioneers in the crypt of the Capitol.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of the statue of Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucretia Mott, and a delegation of members of the Woman's Party participated in the ceremonies.

Mrs. Wiley, who is chairman of the Homemakers' Council of the Woman's Party, said in part:

"Yesterday the leaders of this country, men and women everywhere, joined in paying tribute to our noble dead who gave their lives that this country and its ideals might live. Many and notable speeches were made. One I noticed in yesterday's paper by General C. P. Summerall, chief of staff of the United States Army, in which General Summerall stated:

> "'We attained success in war because of certain attributes bedded deep in the bone and sinews of our nation — courage, loyalty, and self-sacrifice.'

"These virtues," the speaker said, "are an essential to the task of peace as they are to the tasks of war.

"And today we are commemorating the life of a woman, born on the twelfth day of November, 114 years ago, a woman who through the 85 years of her noble life exhibited the qualities just enumerated—courage, loyalty, and self-sacrifice—to a marked degree in the cause of the advancement of women.

"It is inspiring and very necessary for our inspirational growth to pause in the midst of our busy lives to reflect upon the lives and deeds of the men and women who have gone before and whose lives opened up new vistas in the world—vistas through which we may look into the future, a future where justice and freedom are finely balanced.

"We are fortunate today to hear an account of the life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton from the woman whose imagination conceived and whose skillful fingers fashioned this work of art. She not only carved the statue but worked for suffrage for women as a friend and fellow-worker of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony.

"I take pleasure in introducing Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, sculptor, writer, pioneer suffragist, and present-day believer in our proposed Equal Rights Amendment."

Mrs. Johnson said:

"Today we are here to place this evergreen wreath — symbol of a crown — in reverent memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

"Mrs. Stanton who, in true, ideal statesmanship, will rank, if not outrank, any who has ever lived. Her concept of statesmanship had that quality not only of vision, but of provision, which placed her so out of reach of the realization of her fellows that as yet but few have risen to give her due acclaim. But immortality forgets not her own.

"In this great triumvirate in this monument—a veritable trinity—in that no one could have accomplished her mission without the other two, there can be no greatest. Were it otherwise, Elizabeth Cady Stanton would tower supreme.

"In those years not so long gone as it seems, she journeyed annually to this beautiful Capitol of ours to make her masterly appeals for Equal Rights — sometimes specifying one item—as suffrage—when the attitude of the opposition was different from that of today. Upon one occasion after women had been eloquently relegated, as often in those times, to 'Woman's God-ordered sphere,' she responded with 'Pray, Gentlemen, when and where did you have this special interview with God about 'woman's sphere'? I also would like to have an interview.' To your imagination I leave the effect.

"One of the most impressive moments of my life was the last of those memorable hearings when Mrs. Stanton made her last appeal—1890—her theme was 'The Solitude of Self,' the purpose and application of which was that, since we come into this world alone, have all our deepest experiences alone, and go out of it alone, Equal Rights belong to the individual, regardless of sex, to grow, achieve and become what he or she may to meet this solemn fact of the solitude of self in life and its experiences.

"Remarks from members of that Congressional Committee were of the character to call from Mrs. Stanton when closing the hearing—'Gentlemen, I have been coming up here demanding this fundamental right since before many of you were born.' The impression of that moment is indelible.

"Today is for us who know the might of her contribution to the most momentous movement in human evolution—the woman's revolution — for the release of the feminine principle in humanity to consecrate anew our lives to the speedy completion of that work, the establishment of Equal Rights in our own country and the principle of Equal Rights throughout the world."

Many to Attend Convention

REPRESENTATIVES of twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia have already indicated their intention of attending the biennial national convention of the Woman's Party, to be held at the new headquarters, Alva Belmont House, December 6, 7, and 8.

These delegates will participate in the discussions of national, State, and international work for Equal Rights between men and women, will attend the dinner at which international feminism will be the keynote, will take part in the ceremonies in the Capitol honoring Emmeline Pankhurst, and will call on President Hoover to present the National Woman's Party's plea for representatives at The Hague next year who will support equality in nationality laws.

Among those who have indicated their intention of attending are:

California—Mrs. William Kent, chairman of the California State Branch; Maud Younger, congressional chairman and member of the National Council of the Woman's Party; and Elizabeth Berding.

Colorado—Lillian Kerr.

Connecticut—Elsie Hill, chairman of the Connecticut Branch.

Deleware—Mabel Vernon, chairman of the Delaware Branch and national executive secretary; Florence Bayard Hilles, vice-chairman of National Council and of the Delaware Branch.

District of Columbia: Nina Allender; Abby Scott Baker; Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch; Jennie Berliner; Florence Brewer Boeckel, member of the National Council; Mrs. Wymond Bradbury; Jessie Dell, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner; Marie Moore Forrest; Adelaide Johnson, chairman of the Sculptors' Council; Mabel Law, treasurer of the District of Columbia Branch; Mrs. Paul Linebarger; Winifred Mallon; Gladys B. Middlemiss; Edith B. Newman; Mrs. Legare Obear; Dr. Mary O'Malley, chairman of the Physicians' Council; Grace Osgood; Lucy Cooper Shaw; Vivian Simpson; Aline Solomons; Mrs. Andrew Stewart; Nettie Trail; Mabel Van Dyke, chairman of the Young Women's Council; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, member of the National Council; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, member of the National Council; Margaret Hopkins Worrell.

Florida—Mrs. Binckley, chairman of

the Florida Branch, and Faith Binckley.

Georgia—Laura Berrien, member of the National Council, and Sara P. Grogan.

Illinois—Bertha Moller, and Mary O'Gara.

Louisiana—Fannie Wolfson.

Maine—Gail Laughlin, national vice-chairman, and Letitia F. Snow.

Maryland—Mrs. Donald Hooker, chairman of the Maryland Branch and member of the National Council; Dora G. Ogle, member of the National Council; and a full delegation.

Massachusetts—Alma Lutz and Marguerite Smith.

Michigan—Rilla A. Nelson and one other delegate.

Minnesota—Mrs. Dana Durand.

Missouri—Mrs. George Metcalf and Jessie L. Hood.

Mississippi—Burnita Shelton Matthews, chairman of the Lawyers' Council and member of the National Council; Mary Moss Wellborn, and Louise Wier.

Nebraska—Mertie Farquhar; Blanche Wise, and Doris Stevens.

New Hampshire—Ruth Hudnut, and Mary K. Macarty.

New Jersey—Leila Enders, chairman of the New Jersey Branch.

New York—Mrs. John Winters Brannan, member of the National Council; Mrs. George Laidlaw; Marion May; Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, member of the National Council; Mrs. John Rogers, member of the National Council; Jane Norman Smith, chairman of the National Council; Mrs. John Jay White; Mary Murray, chairman of the Industrial Council; Frances Roberts, treasurer of the Industrial Council; Metta F. Merchant, parole officer.

Ohio—Angelina Carabelli; Carmela V. Roehrer; and Mrs. Valentine Winters, chairman of the Ohio Branch.

Oklahoma—Naomi Trotter.

Oregon—Emma Wold, national treasurer and member of the National Council.

Pennsylvania—Ruth Billikopf; and Anna Pennypacker, chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch.

Rhode Island—Mrs. James Algeo, chairman of the Rhode Island Branch.

South Carolina—Anita Pollitzer, national vice-chairman.

Texas—Ruby A. Black.

Virginia—Mrs. Robert M. Buck; Mrs. Robert Hudson, chairman of the Virginia Branch; Mary Lockwood; and Mrs. George Pflaster.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Max Rotter; and Belle Bortin Ruppa, chairman of the Wisconsin Branch.

Opportunity for Women in Public Service

Speech Made by Bascom Slemp of Virginia, Member of the Republican National Committee, Over the Radio on November 13 as a Part of the Woman's Party's Equal Rights Radio Programs.

OPPORTUNITIES for women in public service, as for men, lie in two directions: Elective office and appointive office. Hundreds of women occupy elective offices and thousands fill every kind of appointive office. Nowadays the same tests are applied to women candidates and applicants for office as are applied to men. Are they honest? Are they industrious? Are they competent? And, have they demonstrated their fitness for their governmental positions? As time goes on and women more and more demonstrate these capacities in private occupations, the number of women occupying public office will correspondingly rise.

An analysis of the qualifications of the men now occupying the higher appointive positions in the Federal Government will make this point more clear. Every member of President Hoover's Cabinet (as with Cabinets of other Presidents) is a man of long experience in practical affairs. Each one has demonstrated in private business or in the professions essential gifts of organization, leadership, and administrative capacity. Without the possession of such gifts none of them could have aspired to high office with success, and without the long practical exercise of those gifts none would now be competent to manage the large governmental personnel, and work out the complex problems of a great governmental department. It is a curious fact that experience in governmental activities alone seems rarely to have been rewarded with highest Government appointments.

Many women have an inborn gift of organization and leadership, but as yet relatively few have had the long and varied practice of those gifts in private life that would develop them to a point where they could be sure of success in the higher Government positions. I have no doubt that we shall eventually see women occupy these positions, but that will come only when private business has afforded women a broader and more comprehensive training in handling large administrative problems. Under present conditions I doubt if she like the man, can reach the top, having only been engaged in service for the Government through appointments.

In at least one highly important field of Government, women have already been entrusted with great responsibilities and have acquitted themselves with credit. This is in legislative office. The careers of the three Ruths in Congress (Mrs. Owen, Mrs. McCormick, and Mrs. Pratt), and of nine other women who sit, or have sat, in the House of Representatives, have been followed with interest and pride by the people of the United States. There are eight women in the present Congress; five represent Republican districts and three Democratic. Congressional Districts in California, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Florida, are represented by women. Thus both of the great political parties and all sections of the country have reacted alike to the growing sentiment favorable to women's participation in Government. The concept of larger service has been the outstanding feature of this participation; and her service in shaping legislation and in carrying on the executive work in various departments has been of great value to the nation.

I have cited the high legislative offices occupied by women to indicate that prejudice against their occupying public positions has disappeared. But this fact is further demonstrated by women occupying a variety of highly responsible posts in all departments of Government. The Assistant to the Public Printer is a woman. There is a woman member of the United States Civil Service Commission, a woman collector of Internal Revenue, a woman Judge of the United States Customs Court, two Judges of the Juvenile Court of Washington, a woman superintendent of Office of Indian Affairs, a women purchasing agent, a woman administrative assistant in the Bureau of Public Roads, and scores of other women occupying posts like chief of bureau, personnel officer, librarian, statistician, and so on in almost endless variety, with salaries ranging from two thousand to ten thousand dollars a year. These are in Federal service in places as wide apart as Honolulu, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and New York. There are two American women vice-consuls abroad, one or more has been in our diplomatic service, three trade commissioners abroad, and in round numbers about one thousand women occupying lesser but highly important executive, legal, legislative, or judicial offices.

Besides these there are thousands of women satisfactorily performing clerical and secretarial work in Federal governmental service—work of a most important character. In 1925, an analysis of the status of women in Government service showed that in the principal executive establishments in the Government here in the national capital, 31,743 persons were employed at salaries of $1,860 a year and over, and that of these almost exactly half were women.

WHEN we come to the consideration of State and municipal governments, we find women welcomed there in nearly every kind of office. Two women have been Governors of States. The Secre-

taries of State in four commonwealths are women. There are women who are State treasurers and auditors, who are heads of State labor departments and welfare departments, members of State civil service commissions, State superintendents of public instruction, game wardens, and members of administrative boards and commissions, handling subjects as varied as education, parole, charities, health, conservation, highways, finance, prisons, and labor. In the field of municipal government, offices have been held by women, from mayors of cities as large as Seattle and as small as Garber, Missouri. Women serve as members of city councils and school boards, and as treasurers, clerks, or justices of villages, towns and cities.

The Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor has issued a bulletin listing the number of women occupying State offices throughout the nation. This bulletin lists something over eight hundred State offices now held by women. Five of the States failed to report the number of offices thus held by women. It is safe to say that there are nearly one thousand important State offices that have been won by women, either through election or by appointment. California leads, with forty women in State offices. Kentucky leads the Southern States in the number of women officers. The women in Ohio have a judge of the Supreme Court, five Probate judges, three members of the State Senate, and eight members of the House of Representatives.

In one field of public service women vastly outnumber men. The census of 1920 showed 635,000 women teachers in American schools. Most decidedly these women are engaged in Government work, and it is a most important Government work. The fact that they outnumber men in this field at least four to one is conclusive proof of their ability and capacity as public servants.

There is another field that women have entered in huge numbers — that is the secretarial field. Here women's gifts of patience, tact, and versatile information find effective use, and, if anything, make them better qualified than men to do this type of work. The present secretary to the Vice-President is a highly accomplished and expert young lady. I venture to prophesy that at no distant day one of the President's secretaries will be a woman. There are a number eminently qualified for a position as one of the secretaries to the President. And, if Great Britain can give a Cabinet office to a woman, as she has done, why can not our own United States!

I have gone at some length into statistics about the number of women who occupy posts in Government service. The figures are impressive but I venture again to prophesy that these numbers will steadily and rapidly increase. It is only a few years since women were first permitted by law to seek the higher Government posts, and even fewer years have passed since public opinion and women's own ambitions left them free from all prejudice and discrimination. It is no wonder, therefore, that comparatively few women have as yet followed careers or have gained the experience to qualify them for the most important governmental positions. But today there are many following this road, where there were relatively few ten years ago. As these hosts of capable women ripen in experience, in judgment, and advance in their work, we shall witness a striking increase in the numbers attaining the most important offices and making records in them that will command the admiration of all.

Women are being drawn into public life not only by their own wish to serve the country, but also by the need of the country for their knowledge, judgment, and industry. The problems of our time grow in complexity, and the machinery of Government grows in size and variety. To meet these demands, not only are the best talents of the country needed in the Government service, but more talents than can be drawn from one sex alone. Government needs the best minds and characters among women as well as among men, and that there will be a steadily increasing number of women to serve the people there can be no doubt, and to the great gain of Government — Municipal, State, and National.

There is one phase of the subject I should mention, indirect public service—service rendered by women assisting their husbands engaged in public service. The attractive women who, as the chief ladies of the land, have rendered inestimable service to the country in preserving the traditions and the social customs of the White House, are instances of indirect public service. Often the continued election of Congressmen is quite as much due to the modest and unselfish woman who brings social popularity to the man, often so essential to public and political success. The range of this indirect public service is so great that I do not venture to discuss it. I am contended only to mention it. Which form of service a woman may select, depends on her individual wishes.

AS one who voted for Woman Suffrage while a member of Congress, I congratulate woman on the rapid progress she has made in bringing her abilities and her charms to the service of the country, and I congratulate the country on developing this great reserve of ability available to public good and service.

Woman's Party Member Wins $5000 Prize

FOR the second time the $5000 annual achievement award of *Pictorial Review* has been given to a member of the National Woman's Party.

On November 15 announcement was made that Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York City and the first woman admitted to the rank of membership on its staff, was the winner of the award this year. Dr. Sabin has long been a member of the Woman's Party.

Eva Le Gallienne, distinguished actor and founder of the Repertory Theatre in New York City was given the award two years ago.

Miss Le Gallienne is a Founder of the Woman's Party.

Dr. Savin, who is 57 years old, was given the award for her "distinctive contributions to pathological science." She has contributed to the co-operative research of the tubercle bacillus with the testing of chemical products in order to analyze the reasons for the complexity of the disease and its failure to yield to antitoxin.

Although she still is in the midst of the problem, she is credited with material contributions to the work being carried on to combat the disease.

The award is given annually to the American woman who makes the most distinctive achievement through individual effort in the field of art, industry, literature, drama, education, science or sociology.

The winner of the award is selected each year from candidates recommended by the public to a jury, including Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Otto Kahn, banker and patron of arts; Mary Roberts Rinehart, novelist; Carl Sandburg, poet, and Madame Louise Homer, operatic singer.

Dr. Sabin was born in Central City, Colorado. She received the degree of bachelor of science from Smith College in 1893, and her M.D. from the Johns Hopkins in 1900. After her graduation from the latter institution, she was an interne at the hospital for a year.

Following this, Dr. Sabin became associate in histology and later professor of histology at the university. In the fall of 1926 she joined the Rockefeller foundation.

Dr. Sabin's work while at the Hopkins, to a large extent, was done on the lymphatic system. For a paper on the

development of this system she was awarded the Naples Table Association prize of $1000, and in the "Mall Memorial Volume," published in 1919, she contributed to the existing knowledge of the development of blood and blood vessels.

At the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists, in Buffalo, in 1924, Dr. Sabin was elected president, the first woman ever to have that honor.

Dr. Sabin started her work on tuberculosis while she was at the Hopkins.

More Greetings from Abroad

FROM Norway, Switzerland, England, and Ireland have come further greetings to the National Woman's Party in connection with its biennial convention on December 6, 7, and 8.

Marguerite Gobat, Swiss member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, writes:

> "How happy I would be to be able to attend the national convention of the National Woman's Party. It is always my longing to go back to America, and especially to Washington, where we met in 1924 and of which I keep such lovely remembrance. But, as you see, I have started here a house for young children and I am bound here for a time, that is, till I have found all the coworkers I need.
>
> "I hope you will have the best of our Europeans present at your convention and send my best wishes for a particularly good and fruitful gathering and a great success of it."

Elizabeth Robins, chairman of the Open Door International, an English member of the International Advisory Council, writes that it would give her great pleasure to attend the convention but her engagements in England will not permit.

H. Sheeley Skeffington, an Irish member of the International Advisory Council, writes:

> "Thanks for your kind invitation and for your personal message as well. Glad you remember me as I do you and all the National Woman's Party. Give them each my love and greeting.
>
> "I would, of course, love to attend the conference, but alas, it is not possible. I have various assignments here, and a journalist can't switch off easily, and some lectures. . . . .
>
> "I wish you joy in your new headquarters and hope you will be as happy and busy in them as in the old—you are sure to be! I loved that old house and it must be a wrench to leave it. . . . .
>
> "If ever I do manage to get to U. S. A. I certainly shall go down to Washington and spend a little while with you all there. Meanwhile, I must be content to be with you in spirit, and that's not nearly so satisfying!"

Ellen Gleditsch, a professor at the University of Oslo and a member of the International Advisory Council, writes that December is too busy a month at the University to permit her to be away from her duties. She adds that she is glad that there is to be a memorial service in honor of Mrs. Pankhurst, and sends cordial greetings for the meeting and congratulations on the new headquarters.

Press Comment

Another Fight For Equality Is Won by Women

Times-Call, Racine, Wisconsin, November 13, 1929.

ALTHOUGH women may not sit in the House of Lords, the judicial committee of the privy council, the highest court of appeal in the British Empire, decided last week that they were eligible to sit in the Canadian Senate, an institution that is as formidably conservative as the House of Peers in London. Thus another step has been taken in the direction of that absolute political equality for which the early militant suffragettes fought.

Before the war there were only four countries in which women exercised the franchise and today there are more than 100 women seated in the upper and lower houses of Parliaments. Among the subjects on which their opinion and guidance are particularly sought are such matters as marriage and divorce, illegitimacy, child labor, sickness, old age, widows and mothers' pensions, regulation of night work and factory and general working conditions.

"The exclusion of women from all public offices is a relic of days more barbarous than ours," says the British Lord High Chancellor. But despite the fact that most countries have accepted the suffrage movement, three great nations hang back—France, Italy and Spain.

France is still a man's country, despite the fact that across the Channel in Britain one woman is a cabinet member, and that across the Rhine in Germany 40 women deputies have seats in the Prussian Diet and 32 are member of the Reichstag. There is, however, a movement aiming to obtain votes for French women.

In Italy Fascism glorifies the male. The women used to have a measure of power in municipal affairs, but this law is no longer operative. According to the Fascist theory, women are meant to be wives and mothers and their place is in the home. There is no room for women in the government of the country.

In Spain, where Primo de Rivera holds out against the pretensions of women in regard to representation in the National Parliament, women vote in municipal elections. That is all. The same is true of most of the Latin-American countries.

In Palestine, which boasts of a modern system of government, criticized as being too autocratic, women have equal suffrage and eligibility for the Jewish National Assembly, but have no voting power under the constitution. In the Channel Isles, a part of the British Isles, women vote on equal terms with men, but Guernsey alone allows their eligibility for office.

In the Far East the exclusion of women from all public office is understandable enough, since in many countries women have no social status whatever. In most of the Oriental countries the status of women is medieval. Women have no more power in Japan than they had 20 centuries ago.

In China women are, on paper, a little better off. The beginnings of woman's freedom has flowered, although it may be that the flower will wither and dry up before the Chinese woman ever attains any measure of political control. But several women have held political executive positions in China — an unheard-of thing in Japan—which was made possible only by the rise of the nationalist movement.

Women the world over have still a long way to go politically; for even in the United States, where women are eligible for public office, the Senate has seen but one woman member upon its floors, and then only for one day.

Women Are People

Press-Gazette, Green Bay, Wisconsin, November 9, 1929.

THE Supreme Court of Canada ruled that women were not "persons" in the eyes of the law, and therefore were not qualified to sit in the Dominion Senate. The Privy Council in London has now reversed that ruling, declaring that women are political

entities the same as men, and equally eligible to hold legislative office. There may be expected, as a result, an epidemic of feminine office-holders in Canada and elsewhere in the British Empire. It will be a natural development, in view of the active part that British women have taken in political campaigns, ever since the days of Mrs. Pankhurst and her militant suffragettes, before the World War. How far away and strange that fight seems now!

Feminist Notes

Directs Films

DINAH SHUREY has worked her way up from a "tiny job in a studio trying to learn all the details of film work" to a directorship in her own company, the Britannia Films, Ltd.

Miss Shurey not only formed the company with the money raised by fifteen months of soliciting subscriptions, but she also directs the pictures. She has even written her own stories. Her first film was a failure, but her second, "Every Mother's Son," a war play, was a great success. It has been followed by two more successes, "Second to None" and "Carry On." In Canada "Carry On" was presented under the patronage of the Premier and under the auspices of the Navy League, the British Empire League, and the Canadian Legion; and on the first night the story was radioed all over the Dominion.

Woman Lawyer Recognized

MARY E. PRICE, recently appointed a junior legal assistant in His Majesty's Land Registry, is the first woman to be recognized on the legal professional staff as a permanent officer in the British Civil Service.

Miss Price is not actually the first British woman in the field of land law, though she is the first to receive recognition. Lillian M. Snow was the first woman barrister in land registration work, and became an unrecognized member of the legal professional staff of the British Civil Service, directly after the World War.

Miss Price was educated at Cambridge and at Bryn Mawr College in the United States. She did social service work in Boston and Detroit for two years. She was admitted to the bar in England in 1924.

Women Can't; Men Can

EQUAL RIGHTS? Not at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. Dean George W. Stephens has again announced that smoking by women students will not be allowed, particularly at university social functions.

In reiterating this rule which has been observed on the campus and in the sorority houses, Dean Stephens said he wanted to "clarify the uncertainty in the minds of some students as to what the university officers are expecting from them."

Just ask the men not to smoke at dances and banquets!

For Church Equality

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. has submitted to the Presbyteries throughout the United States proposed changes in the law of the church which would give women "a larger share in the official work of the church."

Three overtures embodying the changes, are to be acted upon by the Presbyteries. They are as follows:

Giving women the status of local evangelists.

Giving women Equal Rights with men as ruling elders and allowing them to hold office in local church session, and to represent the membership, in sessions of the General Assembly.

Allowing women to preach and removing all distinctions between men and women.

"No theological issue is involved," points out the Reverend Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, of Chicago, moderator of the General Assembly.

"The proposals are purely permissive; they are nowhere mandatory. It is not proposed that women shall be ministers or ruling elders, but only that they may be if they and the church desire they shall be.

"The proposal of these overtures is simply that if the Holy Spirit calls a woman to the ministry of the gospel and if she meets the tests imposed by the Presbyterian Church, she may become a Presbyterian minister. And if any church wishes to elect a woman as ruling elder, and if she qualifies according to the requirements of the church, she may serve in that capacity."

More Freedom for Turkish Women

AMONG the many progressive reforms and outstanding accomplishments in Turkey during the past seven years, the most important to women are:

The abolition by law of polygamy:

The abolition of the Purdah system and the consequent freeing of the women;

The introduction of co-education into the reconstructed school system.

Is This Ground for Divorce?

ELMER FOSS of Los Angeles has filed suit for divorce on the grounds that his wife is "too ambitious" and looked for a job outside the home. Mrs. Foss explained that she could not break the habit of "getting into the world and doing things."

Women Aid Civil Service Study

FIVE women have been chosen to serve on the British Royal Commission on the Civil Service. The total membership of the commission is sixteen.

The women who have never been connected with civil service matters before, but who are very active in public affairs, are:

The Duchess of Athol, who was parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education in the late Government.

Mrs. Ayrton Gould, an ardent worker for women suffrage in the past.

Mary Hamilton, who is the senior member for Blackburn. She was a member of the Balfour Committee on British Trade and Industry, and a British delegate to this year's Assembly of the League of Nations.

Mrs. E. M. Lowe, a member of the joint standing committee of Industrial Women's Organizations.

Margaret Wintringham, who, as a Liberal, represented the South division of Lincolnshire in Parliament from 1921 to 1924.

The commission will make a comprehensive review of all branches of the civil service. The investigation will probably start with the understanding, that since the question of equal pay has been twice endorsed by Parliament—in 1920 and 1921—all the Commission need now discuss on this issue is the necessary method of application.

The question of the "'marriage bar" is not so simple, since the women themselves are not unanimous. The higher grades seem to favor the removal of the bar, while the lower grades prefer to retain it in the hope of promotions.

Women Jurors Excused

AT the autumn sitting of the Glasgow High Court, women jurors were excused by Lord Pitman on account of the "disgusting character" of a case which was to come forward.

Though admitting that Lord Pitman's intentions were good, his act has aroused a storm of protest.

The *Woman's Leader* (England) says, "It is insulting the citizenship of women to assume that they cannot face the more unsavory aspects of jury service and in this particular instance where apparently a young girl was involved there was no possible excuse for the withdrawal of women."

Business Women's Objects

HEADED by Marian H. McClench of Ann Arbor, Michigan, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, business women leaders from all over the country conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, November 6, on the bill to increase the exemption for single persons under the Federal income tax law. The Federation is sponsoring this bill in Congress. The delegation was accompanied by Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick and Martha Connole of East St. Louis, Illinois, national legislative chairman.

The Federation feels that the increase in exemptions to married persons is entirely disproportionate, and works to the great disadvantage of single persons, who, while not legally heads of families, contribute largely to the support of others.

In addition to this tax legislation, the Federation has two other projects in Washington.

They conferred with President Hoover, November 7, asking the continued cooperation of the State and Commerce Departments in arranging good-will tours of the organization. Representatives of the Federation have visited thirteen European countries in the interest of international good will, and trips to the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu and to South America are projected.

The Federation is seeking a site for the permanent headquarters which it proposes to establish in Washington at an approximate cost of $250,000.

Breaks Into Tin Pan Alley

MABEL WAYNE is the first woman to break into Tin Pan Alley, New York's circle of professional song writers.

Four years ago Miss Wayne, then 20 years old and a headliner on Keith's Circuit, decided to write song "hits" of her own rather than continue to play other people's songs. Her first number, "Don't Wake Me Up—Let Me Dream," was an immediate success, and she has not as yet had a failure. She is the composer of "In a Little Spanish Town," in which she invented a new waltz form, "Ramona," "Chiquita," "Indian Cradle Song" and "Cradle of Love."

Miss Wayne has been chosen to write the score for the synchronization of "The King of Jazz," which will be Paul Whiteman's first movie, and she will later make a short singing and talking movie of her own songs.

Justice for Chinese Women

OF the general awakening of China, Lelia Hinkley writes in the *Capital Outlook:*

"One of the most interesting manifestations is the great interest that is being shown in the advancement of women. Under the new regime every city government now has a women's department which concerns itself with women's legal problems, attempting to gain justice for them in questions of marriage, property rights, *et cetera.*"

Education for Hindu Women

DR. DHONDO KESCHAO KARWE has founded a university for women where Hindu girls receive an education equivalent to that provided for men.

Another J. P.

MRS. DAWSON DAVIE has been appointed the first woman justice of the peace on Phillip Island, Victoria, Australia.

Japan's First Woman Professor

DR. TOSHI KO SEKIYA is the first woman university professor to be appointed in Japan. She has also been awarded a traveling fellowship to Europe.

Municipal Vote in Turkey

THE bill granting the municipal vote to Turkish women, which was due to come before the Turkish parliament during the second week of November, was expected to pass unanimously. Kiazim Pasha, president of the Assembly, says that he personally is eager to see women in Parliament and will be happy in the passage of this bill which he considers the first step toward having women deputies.

While advancing in one direction, the Turkish women have been forced back in another. The Union of Turkish Women was very anxious to set up a body of women police, but according to the *Christian Science Monitor,* "Feminists in Turkey have taken an official hint and abandoned their project to have women on the police forces of the cities."

Negro Woman Elected

MARY BROWN MARTIN, a university-trained negro, is said to be the first negro woman ever elected to a city board of education, though others have served in similar positions through appointment. She was elected by a large vote of white citizens as well as members of her own race to the Cleveland Board of Education, which administers the school system of a city of 1,000,000 people.

Mrs. Martin is the daughter of slave parents, and having obtained her own education with great difficulty, she is now assuring that of her three children by sending them to Ohio universities.

Approve Woman Suffrage for Uruguay

THE National Council of Administration of Uruguay has unanimously approved a message to be sent to the National Assembly supporting the granting of full suffrage for women. The message recommends immediate action and deplores the numerous delays undergone so far.

News From the Field

Mrs. Hilles to Speak on Radio

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of Delaware will be the November 27 speaker on the nation-wide hook-up on which the National Woman's Party is giving its series of Feminist programs. Mrs. Hilles will speak on "The Farm Woman." She is a farmer and business woman.

Dean Annie Goodrich of the Yale School of Nursing spoke on November 20 on "Women in the Nursing Profession."

The programs are on the National Broadcasting Company's blue network and associated stations on Wednesdays from 5 to 5.15 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

New Jersey Seeks Large Convention Delegation

LEILA ENDERS, chairman of the New Jersey State Branch of the National Woman's Party, has sent out two hundred letters to New Jersey members urging that they attend the biennial convention to be held December 6, 7 and 8 at Alva Belmont House, Washington, D. C. Miss Enders outlined the program and reminded the members that New Jersey is entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five members, in addition to the State officers, founders, life members, and endowing members.

Clause for a Gift by Will to the National Woman's Party

Believing that women should have Equal Rights and opportunities with men before the law, in the professions, in industry, in education, in the church, in the home, and in the conduct of our Government, I give to the **National Woman's Party,** a corporation of Washington, D. C., the sum of.....dollars to further its work for the advancement of women.

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
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Baltimore, Md.